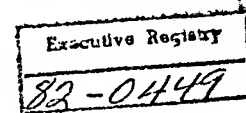


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MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Director, Office of External Affairs

SUBJECT: SSCI Request for Full Committee Hearing on El Salvador on
25 February 1982

1. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) requests that you appear for a hearing on Thursday, 25 February 1982 at 10:00 a.m. in Room S-407, The Capitol. SSCI will divide the hearing into two parts:

- An update on the El Salvador situation.
- A critical assessment of the intelligence coverage on that situation.

SSCI believes the first (update) portion might be covered by a DDI analyst, but they request that the DCI or DDCI present the second (assessment) portion of the briefing. I recommend that you or the DDCI present both portions of the briefing.

2. Please indicate if you can attend so that we may let the Committee know as soon as possible.



25X1

cc: Executive Director
C/LA/DDO

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Approve ✓ Disapprove __________
DCI Date __________
DCI Date 2/19

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Director

FROM: Director, Office of External Affairs

SUBJECT: SSCI Request for Full Committee Hearing on El Salvador for
11 February 1982

1. Tom Connolly, Senator Joseph Biden's (D., DE) SSCI designee, telephoned yesterday requesting CIA send briefers to a Full Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) hearing on 11 February 1982 at 10:00 a.m. in room S-407, The Capitol. The topic of the hearing is El Salvador. Rob Simmons, SSCI Staff Director, confirms this hearing is scheduled and briefers from State/INR will also be invited to attend.

2. Mr. Connolly said the hearing will consist of two parts:

- an update on the situation in El Salvador;
- a critical assessment of the coverage of that situation.

Mr. Connolly further suggested the first portion of the briefing might be accomplished by a DDI analyst while the latter portion might be accomplished by the DDCI or DCI.

3. The request for this briefing comes on the heels of the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) hearing on the Presidential Certification to the Congress regarding an improvement in human rights conditions in El Salvador on 8 February 1982. In addition, Mr. Connolly and five other SSCI staff persons were briefed on El Salvador by [redacted] DDI/OALA, on Friday, 5 February. During the briefing, [redacted] indicated the coverage of what is occurring outside the major urban areas in El Salvador is less than adequate.

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4. Attached is a New York Times article on El Salvador. The underlined portion on the second page regarding "proof" of reduced levels of political violence and "how the U.S. Embassy" collected evidence will undoubtedly come up during this SSCI hearing.

5. If I can be of assistance in your preparation for this hearing, please contact me or my staff.

25X1

Attachment

cc: DD/OEXA
C/LLD
DDI

United Press International
Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders before the Senate committee.

Goal in Salvador Is Not Military, State Dept. Says

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Administration declared once again today that it was not seeking a military solution in El Salvador but that further military and economic aid were needed there.

"Our goal is not a military victory," Thomas O. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "We want to help the Salvadorans prevent the insurgents from disrupting the political and social transformations that are now under way."

A political resolution is the only solution for El Salvador, said Mr. Enders, who was testifying on the White House decision to certify that the Government of El Salvador was making enough progress on political and human rights to warrant continued United States aid.

However, he said, "we are going for a larger amount of military assistance and a larger amount of economic assistance."

Inflamed Public Reaction Noted

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the committee, said in introductory remarks that Congress was under strong public pressure to reject the Administration's declaration that El Salvador was making progress on human rights as required under foreign assistance legislation.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Republican of Rhode Island and the ranking minority member of the committee, added that public opinion was becoming increasingly inflamed on the issue. He cited a

Continued on Page A8, Column 3

oil in world markets and was the biggest by a margin in producing nations since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries unified its crude oil price structure last October.

Today's announcement by Britain's state-owned oil company represented one of the most dramatic of several indications of the continually weakening oil market.

Iran was reported by the Middle East Economic Survey today to have reduced its prices by \$1 a barrel in the hope of increasing its sales to finance its war with Iraq. Iran's production is estimated to be about 700,000 barrels a day, about half what it was three months ago.

Consumers generally have not seen much of the recent decline in crude oil prices translated into lower gasoline and heating oil prices. Refiners, dealers and service stations have tried to keep the savings to improve profit margins.

The British price announcement left North Sea oil about \$2 a 42-gallon barrel below comparable African crude oils.

The British National Oil Corporation had cut its price by \$2 a barrel last June.

"We see it as an appropriate acknowledgement of a very soft market, but we would have preferred more of a reduction, and, in fact, we would expect one if the market softens even more," said a spokesman for the British Petroleum Company, the largest North Sea producer.

Little Impact Seen on Surplus

Iran and other OPEC nations have offered crude oil discounts, none has tampered with the OPEC price structure, which requires the approval of all 13 members to change. The OPEC price agreement last October was intended to eliminate the oil glut and to stabilize prices around the \$34 a barrel charged for a plentiful Saudi Arabian grade known as Ras Tanura light, which has long been used as a basis for all OPEC pricing.

Since then, however, consumption of oil by industrialized countries has continued to fall far short of projections, partly because of the continuing economic slump in Western nations and partly because of extensive conservation. And a supply reduction of about two million barrels a day, to less than 8.5 million barrels, instituted by Saudi Arabia has been too small to relieve the worldwide oversupply that has helped to depress the market.

OPEC on Jan. 1 shaved prices 20 cents to 70 cents a barrel for some grades of

Continued on Page D14, Column 4

D'Amato and Kean, 2 Supp Of Reagan, Assail His Budge

Two Republican supporters of President Reagan—Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York—attacked his proposed budget yesterday as one that cared more for the military than for people.

Governor Kean, following a briefing by his Washington staff, said at a news conference in Trenton that he was upset by the depth of cuts in human services, especially when defense spending appeared to be "sacrosanct" and not subject to the same budget-slashing philosophy.

Senator D'Amato said in an interview in Washington that the budget was "totally unrealistic" and that it had failed to "tackle the really difficult issues."

Kean Sees \$700 Million Loss

"The human impact of the proposed budget cuts is severe, and it disturbs me greatly," Mr. Kean said in outlining how New Jersey would receive about \$700 million less in Federal funds during the coming year than during the current budget cycle.

He said almost \$100 million of this loss would have a direct effect on the state budget he must present to the State Legislature by March 15. The balance of the cuts will be borne by local and county governments, schools and individuals.

Mr. Kean, a leading Republican voice in the Northeast following his close election victory in November, said he would

The New York Times/Jan.

President Reagan's remarks affecting his budget. Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. at House after with Mr. Reagan. Governor Richard A. Sing of Vermont says budget threaten the p turn federal pro over to state

United Press International

lobby for cuts in the de fight for defeat of the services if further ana to be grossly unfair or to the rest of the country

The Governor said the cuts on human se being studied, but that hard, "as are programs working poor and ma grams.

"One of the aims of

Continued on Page B

Homicides In Robberies In In City, Stud

By BARBARA B.

A Police Department cides in New York City growing number of rob slayings—a statistic th detectives said was "directly connected to the guns in this city."

According to the study, of robbery-related slayin increased by 35% between

1976 Report Is C

"We've had more ro more robbers carrying gu meant more deaths," sa James T. Sullivan. In the "a robber might use force use the deadly force of a gu The study of 1980 hom was released yesterday, a increase in the proportion that involved handguns counter to figures for the

A 'Dead Language' Is Given a Lively Defense

By EDWARD B. FISKE

Special to The New York Times

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Latin may be a dead language, but for 95 students at Saxe Junior High School here it has provided both the medium and the mes sage for some lively correspondence

State Dept. Denies the U.S. Seeks A Military Solution in El Salvador

Continued From Page A1

demonstration last Friday by several hundred people outside his office in Providence.

Future aid to El Salvador is conditional on the Administration's certification to Congress that progress has been made on human rights.

President Reagan signed an executive order last week releasing \$55 million in defense equipment for El Salvador that would be drawn, under emergency procedures, from Defense Department stocks.

The Administration said that El Salvador needed \$25 million worth of materials to replace aircraft and other equipment destroyed or damaged in a guerrilla attack on a Salvadoran air base at the end of January. The additional \$30 million, the Pentagon said, would "enhance" the Salvadoran armed forces' stocks at a time of increased guerrilla violence.

Mr. Enders was sharply questioned today by three Democratic Senators, Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut and Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska, but he would not comment directly on recent statements by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that United States military action in Central America was still a policy option.

"Nothing has been ruled out, but nothing has been ruled in," he said.

Last week, in testimony before the Senate subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Enders indicated that the Administration was thinking in terms of \$100 million in additional economic support for El Salvador.

Officials of private development groups working on plans for the Caribbean area believe that the money will

come from the Administration's Caribbean Basin initiative. Of \$500 million in supplementary economic grants to be sought from Congress for the regional development plan, these officials say, more than two-thirds appears to be earmarked for Central American nations thought to be strategically important to the United States.

Legal System 'Broken Down'

Pressed for proof that El Salvador had reduced the level of political violence, and questioned on how the United States Embassy there had collected its evidence, Mr. Enders acknowledged that El Salvador's legal system "had very largely broken down" that its judicial system was "largely inoperative" and that its prosecutors were slow in pursuing cases.

But he rejected suggestions that the junta under President José Napoleón Duarte should negotiate a new form of government in which the guerrillas would take part. He said that would be to "hand over" the country to the insurgents.

"We are not saying the human rights problems in the country have been resolved," Mr. Enders said. "On the contrary, we believe that massive problems remain."

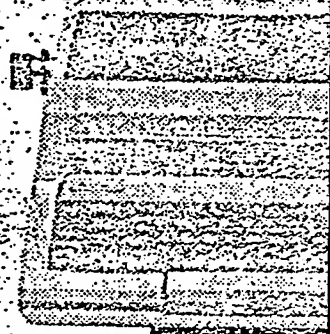
The Administration has said that 6,116 noncombatants died in El Salvador last year but noted in its 1981 Human Rights Reports, issued yesterday, that church organizations in El Salvador have put the figure at more than 11,000.

Mr. Enders and Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, who also testified, said that the organizations reporting higher figures would not say where their information came from.

"We are not seeking a low body count," Mr. Abrams said, "we are seeking an accurate body count."

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